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JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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THE WEEK

STEPPING-UP THE "NERVE WAR"

With an agreement over Suez still "in sight" but approaching the crucial testing point, a respectful silence over relations with Britain has replaced the customary abuse in Egypt. Instead the spotlight has switched to a closer "enemy." Egypt vigorously stepped-up the Arab "war of nerves" against Israel.

From the long-term view, it was a week in which the Middle East brass-hats strengthened their positions as—

¶ Colonel Nasser reported that Anglo-Egyptian differences over Suez "had been narrowed down considerably" but warned that the talks were approaching their most crucial stage;

¶ British War Minister, Anthony Head went to Ankara to discuss the military defence of the Middle East with the Turkish Minister of Defence;

¶ General Neguib's Junta tried and sentenced civilian ex-politicians by "revolutionary tribunal" and added two more military officers to Egypt's ruling Council;

¶ in Persia, "strong-man" General Zahedi prepared the stage for ex-Premier Mossadeq's treason trial and promised a ruthless drive against communists;

¶ in Rome, the Italian Premier announced closer Italian political, technical and economic co-operation with the Arab States, and Italy made a strong bid for Arab trade at the Bari Trade Fair;

¶ Israel's annual war games opened with strong infantry, artillery, and armoured attacks in the Judean Hills;

¶ oil-drilling began near Sodom in the Negev and secret tests on the shores of the Dead Sea were said to have given promising results.



Egyptian Ex-Premier Abdel Hadi (left). Death commuted to life imprisonment.

EGYPT'S 'OTHER SUEZ'

Now that the Suez dispute has reached a stage of bored politeness in public exchanges, whatever differences may still exist behind the screen of negotiation, the small demilitarised zone of El Auja has assumed the proportions of "another Suez" in public statements by Major Saleh Salem, Egyptian Minister of National Guidance, and other Egyptian spokesmen.

Announcing in Cairo on Wednesday that Egypt will raise the question of Israel's "violation" of the Armistice Agreement at the United Nations, Salem alleged that while "Israeli forces" had been withdrawn, her police still remained on the territory. (Salem's persistence in the charge that Israel army units had

entered the area is in contradiction to the findings of the Egypt-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission. "Official" Egyptian sources had earlier confirmed the Israel statement that police had been withdrawn.)

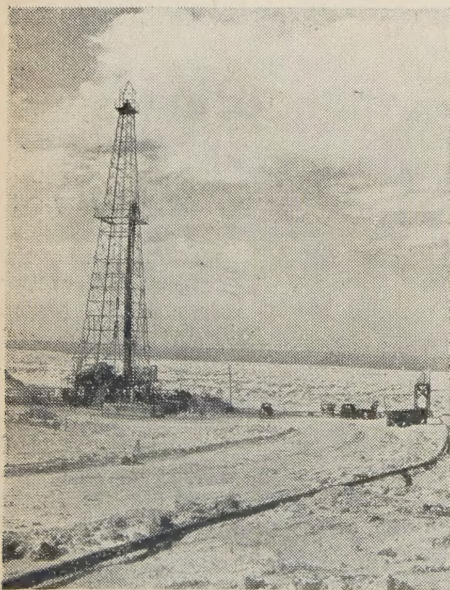
Egypt: "Use Force and Unite": Egypt's charges have been accompanied by an intensive anti-Israel campaign directed from Cairo. The State-controlled Cairo radio last Sunday broadcast an article from *Akhbar El Yom*, the Egyptian daily newspaper, calling on the Arab world to "use force and unite, or Israel will attack you one at a time and carve you up piece by piece while you complain to the United Nations."

Akhbar El Yom said the friendship of any Western power for an Arab state was insincere and motivated by self-interest at the expense of national Arab interests. It complained that some Arab states preferred French or British friendship even to the detriment of collective Arab interests.

"Israel has realised from the very beginning something which the Arabs have not realised till this very day: that we live in a world where force and accomplished fact rule supreme."

Israel's Army "Stronger": "She laid down her policy accordingly and went on building up her army until she has become stronger than that of any single Arab State, said Cairo Radio.

Egypt's new lead in the nerve war against Israel and her attempts to obtain unified Arab action against "repeated Israeli aggression" are being discussed by Arab Governments, according to Damascus.



Oil drilling begins in the Negev—see p.5.

It is also the top subject on the agenda of the Arab Military Advisory Committee, composed of Chiefs of Staff of the Arab States, who are to meet in Cairo tomorrow. The Chiefs of Staff will then report to the Arab Permanent Military Committee next Thursday.

"EGYPT MOVING TROOPS"

On Sunday Israel charged Egypt with moving troops into the El Auja zone, and also announced that she had protested to the Mixed Armistice Commission against a flight of Egyptian fighter planes over the demilitarised area "in flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement."

The Egyptian fighters crossed the international boundaries flying low over Givat Rachel inside the demilitarised zone and over Givat Ruth, east of the zone, and took pictures of the settlements, a spokesman said. He also charged that "armed Egyptians made several attempts to penetrate into the Givat Rachel settlement, but these failed."

Under the Rhodes Agreement of 1949, neither Israel nor Egyptian forces were allowed inside the demilitarised zone, and no Egyptian armed forces were allowed east of a line from Abu Eggeila to Kassima, on the Egyptian side of the border.

The presence of an Egyptian company west of El Auja was therefore a flagrant violation, "serious enough in itself, but even a bigger threat when taken against a background of vociferous Egyptian propaganda," the Israel spokesman commented.

Eban—"Charges Unfounded": Israel's permanent delegate to the United Nations, Abba Eban, described Egypt's charges as "a complete and utter fabrication" at a press-conference in New York. "The whole thing is unfounded from beginning to end," he said.

Civilian activity at El Auja had been going on for months, entirely in accordance with the Israel-Egypt Armistice Agreement, and was confined exclusively to the cultivation of land on the Israel side of the zone.

"The number of armed guards there has been approved by the U.N. authorities, and the legality of the work has never been challenged," he declared.

"Only a Cover"—Egypt: Mr. Eban's statement was challenged by Dr. Helmi Bahgat Badawi, head of the Egyptian delegation to the U.N. at a rival press conference. Dr. Badawi alleged that Israel's civilian activity in the El Auja area was "a cover for military infiltration."



Emanuel Shinwell leaving London for Israel by El Al.

HULEH DISPUTE

The U.S. and France have followed Britain in informing Syria that the canal being dug by Israel in the Huleh area should be stopped, announced Damascus on Sunday.

Earlier, an Israel Foreign Ministry spokesman said General Vagn Bennike, whose order to Israel to cease work on the scheme pending agreement with Syria had been rejected, was informed that Israel was now ready to agree to a temporary suspension of operations should this be considered necessary by the U.N. Chief of Staff "to aid the clarification of certain disputed points."

These points are ownership of land and matters affecting the water rights, the spokesman continued. To protect these, the Israel Government was always willing "to formulate jointly with the Chief of Staff such guarantees as might be mutually agreed."

In the meantime the work was still being continued.

"The development work in the demilitarised zone was in full accord with the terms of the Armistice Agreement and could not legitimately be interfered with by any third party," he said.

THE EDITOR

The Editor will be on leave until Monday, October 19. Will intending callers please note.

AS ISRAEL SEES IT ALL-OUT DIPLOMATIC "WAR"

Now that the Egyptians have taken the lead in the all-out Arab diplomatic offensive against Israel, problems of security, never far from the forefront, have dominated all news in Israel during the past week, writes *David Kimche, our special correspondent in Jerusalem.*

Israel's announcement that she is prepared to suspend work on the canal in the demilitarised zone of Huleh "for a fixed period of limited duration" comes at a time when some hundred metres of the canal has already been carved through the rocky terrain of the zone and the project is within measurable sight of completion. It is in any case expected that the Syrian plans to halt the project have come too late to be effective.

Egypt's Charges Denied: Egypt's complaint that Israel has set up military fortifications in the El Auja demilitarised zone have been categorically denied by an Israel army spokesman. He pointed out that the only Israel armed forces in the area were the detachment of fifteen soldiers at El Auja, together with the fifteen Egyptian soldiers also stationed there under the Armistice Agreement.

El Auja is the meeting place of the Israel-Egypt Mixed Armistice Commission.

Recently a new agricultural settlement has been established inside the demilitarised zone after a lengthy period of soil preparation. There is no article in the Armistice Agreement regulating civilian life in the zone and Israel has every right to establish a settlement in the area, which is inside Israel's territory.

This view was endorsed by a majority at the Mixed Armistice Commission's meeting last Friday, convened for an emergency session at the request of Egypt, when Egypt's claim that the establishment of the settlement was a violation of the Armistice Agreement was rejected. This decision is important, for it gives Israel the legal right to develop the demilitarised zone fully.

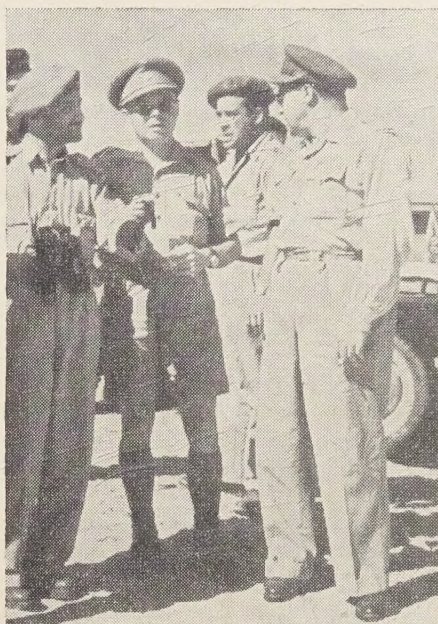
Peace Reigns in El Auja: The meeting, however, refused to allow a civilian police post to be set up in the area and found Israel guilty of having attacked a Bedouin tribe in the locality.

The Arab diplomatic warfare to which the Egyptians have given an added impetus is not reflected in the demilitarised zone itself. The Israel-Egyptian mixed patrol stationed at El Auja continues to live amicably in the same building, and a mile and a half to the north of the village the settlers of the newly established

Givat Rachel are busily engaged in laying water pipes and in cultivating their soil.

The forty young settlers, including twelve women, are also building huts, showers and fences for the new settlement.

Post Withdrawn: A police post which had been set up for the defence of the settlers was the only armed unit involved. Israel was surprised that the



Israel and Egyptian officers of the Mixed Armistice Commission discuss a problem.

Chairman of the Israel-Egypt Mixed Armistice Commission did not consider it necessary to inspect the post when invited to do so.

A party of journalists who visited the area confirmed that they had seen no Israeli troops except for the platoon sharing the task of guarding the Mixed Armistice Commission with the Egyptian platoon.

Nevertheless, the police post has now been withdrawn, although Egyptian official sources, confirming the withdrawal, said they considered even the presence of Israeli civilians as a violation of the Truce Agreement.

Army War-Games: Against the background of the frontier tension in the extreme northern and southern corners of the country, Israel's army units began their annual war games with a strong infantry attack supported by armour, artillery and air cover on imaginary objectives in the vicinity of Samson's birthplace in the Judean hills. Live ammunition was used throughout the operation, which was watched by the Prime Minister, members of the Cabinet and

the Knesset, the Chief of Staff, and Military Attachés of the United States, Britain and Turkey.

The system of mobilising reserve units by announcing unit code names on the radio and in the press has again been followed. This enables the Government to test the speed with which units can be assembled for battle, supplied and deployed.

Manoeuvres are expected to show the results of the past six months concentrated training which the army has undergone.

TWO TRIALS

"REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE" FOR CIVILIAN EX-PREMIERS

The trial of Egyptian ex-Premier Abdel Hadi, by a military tribunal of three Junta officers, and the forthcoming trial of Persia's Mossadeq by a similar tribunal to be set up by General Zahedi, is a new phase in the Middle East revolution which has brought the military to power in Syria, Egypt and Persia.

Abdel Hadi, sentenced to death for treason by the Revolutionary Tribunal (this has been commuted to life imprisonment by Egypt's ruling Revolutionary Council) was found guilty of having conspired with "foreign circles", organised a reign of terror by mass-arrests during his premiership in 1948 and 1949, and of currying favour with Farouk by authorising repairs costing about a million pounds to his yacht.

He was also said to have engineered the assassination of Hassan El Banna, supreme head of the Moslem Brotherhood, and to have involved the Egyptian Army in Palestine "before it was ready" to gratify King Farouk's whim.

One Prosecution Witness: The three-man tribunal is headed by Wing-Commander Abdel Latif Baghdadi, Minister for War, and a military prosecutor, Lt.-Colonel Sayed Gad, is attached. Proceedings against Hadi were summary. There was only one prosecution witness and, during the last days of the trial, he was unrepresented by counsel. Maitre Mustafa Maret, his lawyer, threw up his brief after an altercation with the Court president, Baghdadi.

Ibrahim Farrag, a former Cabinet Minister in Hadi's government, was sentenced to prison for twenty-five years for acts against the State, the safety of the nation, and for conspiring with a secret society to overthrow the existing military regime in Egypt.

More Charges: Other heads may roll. Charges have been made public against

Ahmed Nasif, formerly of the Ministry of Justice, Miralai Zaki Zahran and Mustafa Shami—all charged with anti-State and counter-revolution activities. But there has been one acquittal—that of ex-Premier Hadi's brother-in-law, Lt.-Colonel Ismail Meligui.

Dramatic interest in the trials switched this week to the case of ex-police chief Saad El Din El Sonbaty, accused of high treason and "terrorist methods and torture" during Abdel Hadi's premiership. It was decided that the case against the ex-police chief should be heard in camera despite protests by the defence.

"Goodwill Towards Neguib": The defence obtained permission to put in several documents to show his client's goodwill towards the regime, including a telegram to President Neguib congratulating him on the establishment of the Republic, and another to the Deputy Premier, Gamal Abdel Nasser, asking after his health.

The trials have not passed without criticism in the Arab world. Leading articles in the Syrian press criticised the death sentence passed on Hadi when news of it was published.

THE CASE AGAINST MOSSADEQ

In Teheran, too, purge fever rises. It was announced that the Army chief prosecutor has formally charged Persia's ex-Premier Dr. Mohammed Mossadeq with trying to overthrow the Shah and has demanded the death penalty.

On Monday, Mossadeq was given five days to name his defence lawyer, but "informed sources", quoted by *Reuter*, said that Mossadeq had announced: "I shall defend myself."

Secretly Investigated: Under Persian military law, the accused must be defended by counsel, either appointed by himself or by the court, who must be an army lawyer. Mossadeq can obtain five days extension to decide on his lawyer and will then be allotted ten days to prepare his defence.

Mossadeq has been under arrest since he was ousted in August and, in accordance with Persian procedure, his case has already been secretly investigated.

According to the charges, the ex-Premier has "clearly confessed that he had two goals," one was the dissolution of the Majlis, and the other was the overthrow of the Shah's court.

Mossadeq was quoted as saying when the Shah was in Rome: "I intended to give the Shah a deadline for resigning or returning to the country in a short time. If I got no reply I would then have done whatever I considered advisable for the country."

The charges also said Mossadeq was "the main person" behind the anti-Shah street demonstrations on August 17.

Still Unregenerate: They claim that Mossadeq instructed the security authorities not to interfere with the destruction of statues of the Shah's father, Reza Pahlevi, in Teheran's square in August.



Conspiracy or Diplomacy? Mossadeq with the Soviet Minister in Persia.

Other heads may roll in Persia, too. A warning has gone out from the Army's chief prosecutor that the death penalty will be imposed on Communists who try to revive the Communist Party.

NEGUIB'S CABINET CHANGES

Early last Monday morning an eight-hour session of Egypt's Revolutionary Council ended with the announcement of two Ministerial changes.

Lieutenant-Colonel Zakarai Mohie Eddine, member of the Council and Director of Military Intelligence, becomes Minister of the Interior, which had been in the charge of Wing-Commander Baghdadi during the illness of Lieut. Colonel Nasser. By relinquishing his Portfolio, Colonel Nasser is now able to devote himself as Vice-Premier entirely to the actual running of the Government, while General Neguib, who has also been ill as a result of "general strain," is occupied with his Presidential duties.

The second change concerns the Communications Ministry which is now taken over by Wing-Commander Gamal Salem, brother of the Minister of National Guidance, Major Saleh Salem.

General Neguib's Cabinet, which is gradually being "militarised," now consists of five officers, all members of the Revolutionary Council, and ten civilian ministers. The latest changes follow the arrests and trial on treason charges of the political leaders of the old regime.



The three-man tribunal which sentenced Hadi. (l. to r.) Lt.-Col. Anwar El Sadat, Wing-Commander Latif Baghdadi (president), and Squadron-Leader Ibrahim.

ISRAEL

OIL DRILLING BEGINS

American and Israeli oilmen began last week the first drilling operations in the hunt for oil in Israel, *writes Reuter's Correspondent, Arye Wallenstein, from Tel Aviv.*

The drilling at a site nearly 5 miles north of the spot where the biblical town of Sodom stood on the shores of the Dead Sea has been recommended by geologists, who recently discovered bituminous asphalt at this very place.

Test drilling is also to begin soon in other parts of the Negev.

Faith Becomes Tangible: With the naive faith of the buyers of lottery tickets who are sure to win the big prize, many Israelis await the miracle of oil which will put their country's finances on a firm footing. But when experienced geologists said that they shared this belief, and shrewd oilmen prepared to finance the costly ventures of drilling, this vague hope turned into a more tangible prospect.

Altogether, seven oil groups are in possession of oil prospecting licences in Israel.

These are the Husky Oil Company of Cody, Wyoming, United States, the New Continental Oil Company of Canada, the Pan Israeli Oil Company of Panama, the Israel Oil Licensees of Panama, the Jordan Exploration Company of Israel, Lapidot Israel Petroleum Company of Israel and Israel Prospectors of Israel. The last three Israeli companies are partly backed by foreign capital.

The Petroleum Law, drafted in consultation with American legal and oil experts, aims at the protection of the State's interests as well as the encouragement of both foreign and local investments for the discovery of oil.

In the first stage, companies are granted permits "for carrying out preliminary investigations, not including test drilling, in order to ascertain the prospects for discovering petroleum."

In the second stage, licences are granted for three years. These require that exploration shall begin within four months and continue "with due diligence so long as the licence is in force." The licensee is also required to begin test drilling within two years and to continue drilling "with due diligence until he makes a discovery."

In the third stage, after oil is found, leases are granted for 30 years, renewable for an additional term of 20 years.

Liberal Royalties: The law was des-

cribed as liberal as regards royalties and acreage. It provides for a 12½ per cent. royalty in addition to 50 per cent. in income taxes. A ceiling of 1,000,000 acres is set for exploration licences and of 750,000 acres for exploitation leases. The Israeli law is rather strict about the time factor because the Government is interested in getting quick results.

Since the Petroleum Law was passed in August 1952, a great deal of preliminary investigation has been carried out by the various oil groups holding preliminary permits. These were later changed into exploration licences.

Tests carried out secretly on the shores of the Dead Sea are rumoured to have given promising results. Among other likely oil-bearing localities, there is mention of the "Small Crater," south of Beersheba and sites along the Mediterranean coast.

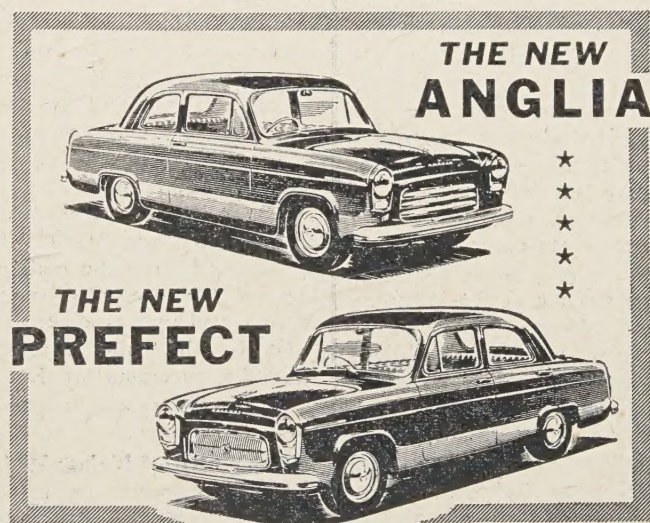
Other Drillings: Apart from Sodom, the three Israeli companies are to begin drilling near the ancient fortress of Massada, also on the shores of the Dead Sea.

The American Husky Oil Company are exploring their licence area in the southernmost Negev. A company spokesman of the Company recently stated that a team of geo-physicists from the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovoth began exploring that area on behalf of the Company by the gravity method, measuring the variations in magnetic pull which indicates sub-soil contours and therefore guide future prospecting.

The Husky Oil Company will later extend the geo-physical survey to its licence area in the "Small Crater" which has the typical dome structure associated with oil bearing strata.

Construction of new roads piercing the vast desert areas of the Negev is gradually opening new approaches for the geologists and the oilmen, with their equipment; who come in their wake. They are expected to bring new life to the Negev's uninhabited wide spaces, where the hunt for oil may turn out to be a source of income and prosperity to yet another Middle Eastern country.

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MIDDLE EAST

REPORT ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The steady expansion in Near East food and agricultural production over the past three years was accentuated during 1952-53. Total production reached record levels and, on a *per capita* basis, regained and exceeded the pre-war average by an appreciable margin for the first time since the end of the war.

Although expansion of production tended to be concentrated in the food surplus rather than the deficit countries, the latter were, on the whole, able to improve or at least maintain their overall supply position because of the continuance of large-scale imports.

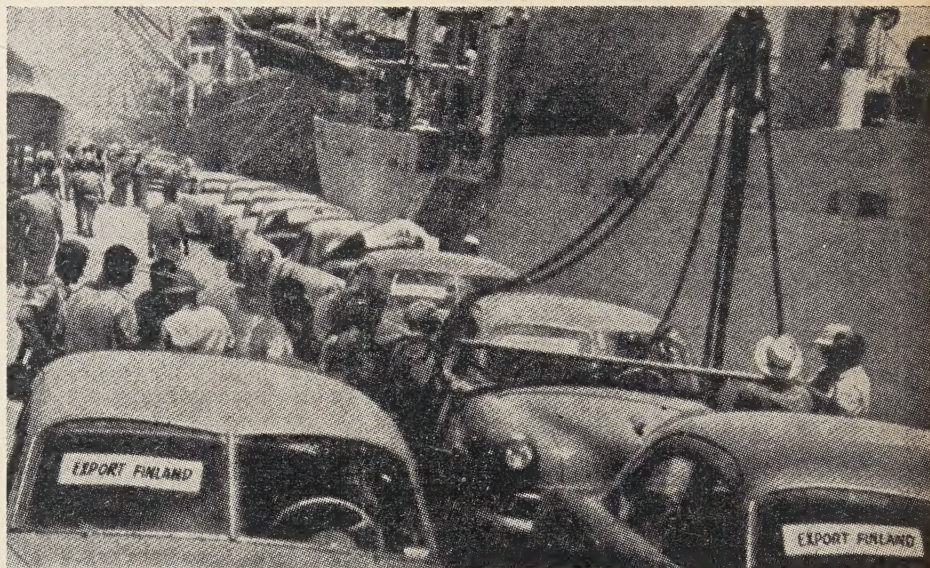
Conditions of widespread severe food scarcity, which had been a recurrent feature of the immediate post-war years, did not arise. Such shortages as did develop in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica in 1952 were met by emergency imports.

Weather and Planning: In the achievement of the high production levels in 1952-53 favourable weather conditions were an important factor, but the expansion of production also reflects the effects of long-range programmes and measures for food and agricultural improvements, which have been in operation in a number of countries of the region during the last few years.

In several instances, a promising start has been made to overcome the traditional obstacles to agricultural development by such measures as the introduction of a land reform programme in Egypt, improvement of tenure conditions in Iraq and distribution of state domains in Syria. Training programmes have been speeded up and there is at present a growing influx of technical and administrative skills as students from the Near East complete their training abroad and as the work of technical assistance experts begins to take effect.

However, as development activities in the Near East are intensified, disparities in available investment resources, notably between the oil producing areas and some other countries of the region, are becoming more marked, and the absence of adequate funds in the latter may appreciably hamper their future economic growth.

General Economic Conditions: As the post-Korean boom receded further in early 1952, the incentive to greater economic activity provided by higher



Israeli-assembled cars for export to Finland are enabling Israel to improve its balance of trade.

export prices, which had generated a strong internal demand for both domestic and imported goods, tended to disappear.

Repercussions were most noticeable in countries whose chief exports registered the greatest price fluctuations, such as cotton in Egypt and the Sudan and in others like Lebanon, whose economy is particularly sensitive to changes in world economic conditions.

During 1952 several other countries experienced trade deficits which had to be financed from the high export earnings of the preceding year and from foreign exchange reserves.

On the other hand, oil producing areas, with the exception of Iran, continued through 1952 to add to their holdings of foreign exchange.

Stable Cost-of-Living: Within the Near East, the pressures on prices stemming from international trends were largely offset by the favourable developments in the food supply position of most countries in the region. Price fluctuations were within a relatively narrow range and, with few exceptions, the over-all picture of cost-of-living movements remained one of relative stability for the region as a whole.

At the end of 1952 and early in 1953 cost-of-living indices were generally at or slightly below the level of 1951, the main exceptions being the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and Israel where the chief problem continued to be the absorption of mass immigration and the development

of industries and exports to enable the country to pay its own way.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

In 1952-53 total food and agricultural production in the Near East exceeded the pre-war average by about one-third. Much of the expansion was attributed to the substantial advances made in Turkey, and to a lesser extent in Syria and Iraq.

In the major food deficit countries like Egypt and Lebanon, progress was much slower and production failed to recover its pre-war *per capita* level. However, a notable expansion both in total and *per capita* production took place in Iran.

Israel's Appreciable Progress: Grain output rose to 29.3 million tons, an increase of almost one-fourth over average production in the years 1948-50, and 2.7 million tons higher than in 1951. Wheat and barley accounted for 80 to 90 per cent. of this increase with Turkey, Syria and Iraq showing the largest gains.

Among the grain deficit countries, Iran and Israel were the only ones to show appreciable progress, output remaining at or below the average post-war level in Lebanon and Egypt. In the latter country, production of wheat declined in spite of price subsidies and minimum acreage allocation. Owing to the insufficient flow of the Nile for the second year in succession, output of rice failed to recover.

Despite the fall in world market prices

and the accumulation of sizeable stocks in some of the major producing countries of the Near East, production of cotton continued to expand during 1952.

Owing to exceptionally favourable weather conditions, Egypt, Sudan and Turkey harvested record crops. In these countries, however, expansion in area was checked in view of the uncertainty of future market prospects. In other countries production remained unchanged, except in Syria and Iraq where a decline started.

Fish Culture in Israel: Among other crops, output of citrus fruits, tobacco and potatoes increased and there was a notable expansion in production of oil-seeds and oils due to good harvests of sesame in Syria and the Sudan and a satisfactory olive crop in Turkey. Output of sugar was somewhat lower than in 1951; that of pulses remained unchanged.

Output of livestock products, meat, milk and wool continued to expand slowly at a somewhat more rapid rate than in previous years. Fish landings are believed to have remained at the same level as in 1951.

In Turkey as well as in several other countries, attention is being given to the mechanisation of fishing craft and better utilisation and marketing of the catch.

Pond fish culture in Israel and fresh water fisheries in Iraq are being developed.

Grain Exporting: There was little change during 1952 in the volume of total Near East trade in food and agricultural commodities, the rise in exports being offset by a somewhat smaller volume of imports. Net exports, though substantially higher than in the immediate post-war years, remained well below the pre-war average.

A notable shift occurred in the composition of the region's exports following the expansion in grain output. Barley exports were higher than in previous years. Wheat imports into the grain deficit countries showed only a moderate decrease from 1.7 million tons in 1951 to 1.4 million tons in 1952.

Exports from the surplus countries reached some 600,000 tons compared with negligible quantities in the previous year. As a result, the Near East was reverting to its pre-war position as a net grain exporter and, while the shift was not yet completed during 1952, mainly because of the virtual disappearance of rice exports from Egypt, the balance of unshipped supplies from Turkey, together with such surpluses as will emerge from the current harvest,



International action averted a serious locust threat in the Middle East last year. This Arab is picking up dead locusts for burning. will largely suffice to transform the region into a substantial grain exporter during 1953.

Citrus Still Below Pre-War: The slackening of foreign demand for raw materials kept cotton shipments at the

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level of the preceding year, almost one-fourth below the peak of 1950.

Net exports of tobacco declined and those of citrus fruit, while showing a marked improvement over previous seasons, continued to fall short of the pre-war level.

Consumption: With the improvement in production and continuance of substantial imports into the food deficit countries, there was an appreciable increase in the total and *per capita* food supply within the region. However, improvement in average consumption levels was mostly of a quantitative nature without any appreciable change in the composition of the diet, which continues inadequate over large parts of the region. The rise in import prices and the decrease in export prices resulted in a major part of the region experiencing in various degrees unfavourable terms

of trade during 1952 as compared with 1951.

ISRAEL'S SHARP PRICE INDEX RISE

The index of general wholesale prices in 1952 was lower than in 1951 in Syria, Lebanon and Egypt by 12 per cent., 9 per cent. and 3 per cent. respectively and continued to ease off in the first quarter of 1953. In Turkey and Iran prices were maintained relatively unchanged.

In Iraq and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, there was a moderate increase of 31 and 11 per cent. respectively, whereas in Israel, subjected to sharp inflationary pressures, the index rose by 71 per cent. over its 1951 level and continued to increase into the first quarter of 1953.

However, food prices in all countries were above the 1951 levels, ranging from

3 per cent. in Lebanon to 60 per cent. in Israel.

Serious Locust Threat: Indications are that the upward trend in Near East food and agricultural production will be maintained in 1953-54. The locust situation has been extremely serious, however, during the winter and spring and, as last year, large-scale international action was necessary to prevent escapes of swarms from infested areas in North-West Arabia and adjacent countries.

During the early part of the growing season, there were fears of drought in Jordan, Syria and Israel. Abundant rains during the spring of 1953 eased the situation in the northern part of Jordan and in Syria, and present expectations in the latter country are for the new grain harvests to exceed those of last year.

Drought Damage in the Negev: The rains came too late, however, to save grain crops on some 30,000 hectares of the Negev in Israel and southern Jordan; in Lebanon floods have caused considerable damage in the wheat growing districts of the Bekaa and Akkar.

In other parts of the region, precipitation in the form of rain or snow was satisfactory. In Turkey, because of further expansion in area under grains, last year's record crops may be exceeded. In Egypt, it is believed that government efforts to stimulate grain output will be successful this year, the wheat harvest being officially estimated at 1.5 million tons, compared with 1.1 million tons in 1952. In Iran and Afghanistan the outlook for the new harvest is reported to be favourable.

As regards cotton, with the exception of countries like Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Iran, where output continues to expand to meet increasing domestic requirements, production in the main areas of the Near East is likely to fall off considerably during the present season.

In Egypt, the area under cotton has been restricted to 30 per cent. of the cultivated land as part of the programme to increase food production and because of reduced world prices, and according to unofficial estimates production may be one-third lower than in 1952.

Syria's Cotton Difficulties: In Syria, where during the past two seasons cotton growers had discouraging experiences as a result of insect infestation, falling world prices and relatively high taxation, the area currently under cotton is estimated to remain well below the maximum acreage set by the Cotton Bureau.

COMPANY MEETING

PALESTINE ELECTRIC CORPORATION VISCOUNT SAMUEL ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT

The thirtieth annual general meeting of The Palestine Electric Corporation Limited was held on September 30 in London, the Rt. Hon. Viscount Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., G.B.E., (the chairman), presiding.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement:—

Sales of electricity in 1952—638 million units—represented an increase of 106 million units, or 19.8 per cent. over the sales in 1951.

Your directors made strong representations to the Government regarding the inadequacy of the rates introduced in July, 1952 and urged the necessity for their prompt revision. After further negotiations, new rates were approved and were brought into force, as from January 1, 1953. The Corporation is now operating at a profit and should be in a position to resume the payment of a dividend.

The Corporation has in recent years made strenuous efforts to meet the ever-increasing demand for electrical energy. It is proposed to construct a new power station in the South to house generating plant with a capacity of 140,000 kW, part of which is already on order. The generating capacity of the undertaking is thus expected to reach 370,000 kW by 1956.

Problem of Finance

The further expansion of electricity supply is a matter of primary importance in the economic life and development of the country, which concerns greatly both the Government and ourselves. As the cause of the present difficulties in raising capital for the financing of such expansion lies entirely beyond the control of the Corporation negotiations have been conducted with the Government as to the best practicable solution of this problem. As a result of these negotiations Heads of Agreement have been reached in which are embodied the following financial terms:—

(a) The Government to provide the finance required for the expansion of the undertaking and to receive against such finance shares of a special class in Israel currency denomination to be known as "B" Ordinary shares, which rank for dividend after the Ordinary and "A" Ordinary stock and shares.

(b) The Government to guarantee the fixed dividend on the Preference and Second Preference stock and an agreed dividend on the Ordinary stock and shares and "A" Ordinary stock of the Corporation, and to provide the sterling necessary to pay such dividends.

(c) The Government to have an option within an agreed period to purchase the Ordinary and "A" Ordinary stock and shares of the Corporation at a price in sterling to be agreed upon, or, failing agreement, on the basis of the net sterling value of the undertaking as assessed by independent valuers.

(d) If the Government do not exercise their option, the holders of the Ordinary and "A" Ordinary stock and shares to receive "C" Ordinary shares, in sterling denomination, to an amount equal to the difference between the difference between the paid-up capital and the value of the assets according to the above-mentioned valuation. The holders of the Ordinary stock and shares to have also the right to give notice to the Government requiring the latter to purchase all the Ordinary, "A" Ordinary and "C" Ordinary stock and shares.

The final documents are at present in course of preparation, and as soon as they are completed and any Governmental or other assents that are requisite have been obtained, an extraordinary general meeting will be called to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the resolutions necessary to carry the agreement into effect.

The report was adopted.

IN THE NEWS



GENERAL SPEARS— A PROPHET RETRACTS

"The State of Israel cannot last long." This was what Major-General Sir Edward Spears told a *Jewish Observer and Middle East Review* interviewer in July 1952. In just over a year the prophet of doom has not merely retracted, he has radically recast his views.

"We must accept, for it cannot be otherwise, that Israel has come to stay," writes Sir Edward in the July number of *The Arab World*. And not only has Israel come to stay but Sir Edward now fears Israeli expansionism. "We must establish," he writes, "a physical barrier that the Arabs will accept (which will be no easy matter), which will convince them that the Jews will not expand beyond the prescribed frontiers."

"It would need nothing less than the establishment of lines of military posts with irrevocable orders to resist an advance from either side"—a Middle East Maginot Line, it would seem.

In line with his new policy for the Middle East, Sir Edward Spears no longer rejects the suggestion that the Arab refugees be re-settled. Instead, he outlines a U.K.- and U.S.-sponsored development plan for the Arab countries that would include provisions for the problems of the Arab refugees.

But drawing on his own war-time experiences in the Levant, Sir Edward warns against allowing feudal landlords, speculators and money-lenders to benefit from the plan and not the people themselves.

ENGLISH IN ISRAEL

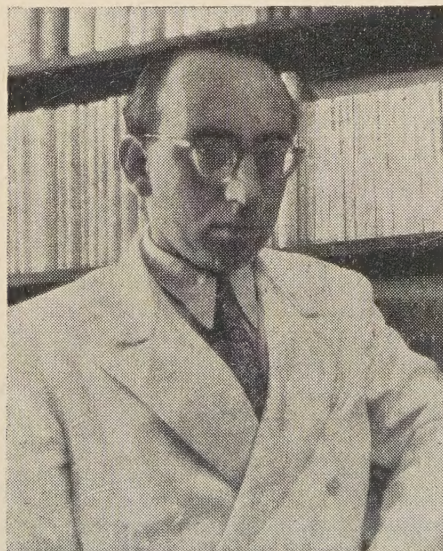
"What the classics meant to the educated Englishman of the eighteenth century, English is coming to mean for the young educated Israeli." So wrote Dr. Mendilow recently, in an article *The Teaching of English in Israel*. For this to be the case a large part of the credit must be given to Dr. Mendilow himself, who is not only head of the English Department at the Hebrew University but also a member of the Committee for English Studies in Israel.

Of the annual intake of about thirty students in his Department, he told me, the most proficient come from Europe, or know at least one European language already. Those with an Arab or Semitic background experience "a psychological difficulty," even in the matter of writing from left to right.

A great obstacle to the work of his Department is the lack of books, he added. The English Seminar Library only had 3-4,000 volumes. Even so, Dr. Mendilow claimed that on graduation his students compared very favourably with the average English or American graduate.

Apart from becoming teachers, many of them entered the Foreign Office, the Army and different Government departments.

Dr. Mendilow has had long experience of teaching English to foreigners, for his first academic post was as head of the Department of English at a University in Southern India. While in London he is researching into various critical



Dr. Mendilow—English for foreigners.

theories that emerged at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century.

He is especially interested in Coleridge's theories of Symbolism and the Unconscious, and the debt of Wordsworth to earlier English critics. His book *Time and the Novel* was published in this country last year.

SPRING SONG

The revival at the Embassy of the popular Jewish play "Spring Song," by Bella and Samuel Spewack, brings the familiar formula of Yiddish-English acting to a high polish, writes my colleague E.L. The ubiquitous Yiddisher mamma wears the young face of that talented character actress, Miriam Karlin, and is wonderful for those who care to bathe, if not wallow, in steaming mother-love. Tzelnicker is endearingly Tzelnicker, but could with advantage take to heart Hamlet's caution to comics.

But if a fanfare of trumpets is earned by anyone in this production, it belongs to Maria Charles, who throws formula overboard and plays scatter-brained Florrie Solomon as if the part was newly-minted gold instead of the worn coin of sluttiness that passes for currency in many such a tired play.

Miss Charles puts into Florrie a deal more than she deserves and turns in a performance that is beautiful and poignant, and has genuine integrity. Anthony Hawtrey's production is very good.

BEN-GURION—B.B.C. SINGER

I heard of an amusing incident at a recent B.B.C. Concert where Eli Goren, the Israeli violinist was a soloist. After his performance he was approached by a male singer in the B.B.C. Choir who said in Hebrew: "Mr. Goren, I must congratulate you. You play the violin beautifully."

Eli Goren, who was with a friend, appeared thunder struck. "I'm sorry," the singer apologised, "you don't seem to understand my Hebrew."

"No, no, indeed, I understand it very well," Goren replied. "But I was just pointing you out to my friend and saying what a remarkable resemblance you bear to Ben-Gurion. Then when you came up and spoke in Hebrew, I thought: 'Good Lord! What is Ben-Gurion doing singing in the B.B.C. Choir?'"

(Continued on page 11)



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(Continued from page 9)

This story was given to me by the singer himself, who is a neighbour of mine. I confess I hadn't noticed his resemblance to Israel's Prime Minister. Neither, until then, had he.

Hamazkir writes:

STUDENTS IN POLAND

The Jewish students from various countries who attended the World Student Congress in Warsaw the other week must have found the conditions at the Universities totally different from what they were when I visited Poland between the wars. Of all the evils from which the Jews in that country then suffered, one of the most galling was the hostility to which students were exposed in what should have been the seats of culture. Admission to the Universities was rendered difficult by the imposition of the notorious *numerus clausus*, which strictly limited the number of Jews to a small percentage of the total register.

But the battle for the right to study had to be continued from the first day that a Jew entered a University, as the Polish students were for the most part infected with rabid Anti-Semitism. Physical attacks upon Jewish students were quite common, and even girls ran the risk of molestation. And when methods of brutality failed, the system of so-called "Ghetto benches" was introduced, that is, the Jews were compelled to sit on separate benches on the left in the lecture rooms. The rectors of all Universities were actually authorised by the Ministry of Education to enforce this practice. But rather than submit to this humiliation, the Jews preferred to stand or to lean against the wall.

HEBREW WORDS

Everybody is aware that hundreds of words have had to be coined in the Land of Israel since the laborious task of building the Jewish National Home was begun over thirty years ago. But doubtless many will be surprised to hear that the total number of words and expressions that have been added to the Hebrew vocabulary in that period amounts to over 40,000. This interesting fact has recently been established by the Hebrew Language Council in Jerusalem. It shows that substantial supplements will have to be made to Ben Yehuda's Dictionary before that mammoth work can be regarded as complete.

I can still recall the publication of the first slender fascicule of Ben Yehuda's "Thesaurus of the Ancient and Modern

Hebrew Language," which made its appearance some forty years ago. When I visited the grey-bearded lexicographer in Jerusalem in 1920, he told me of some of the difficulties he had to overcome in the early stages of his enterprise. He began the work in Paris before the First World War and continued it in the United States during the war. I had the pleasure of welcoming him and his wife in my house in 1921, when he came to London to examine some old Hebrew manuscripts. The fourteenth volume of his Dictionary, which recently appeared, covers the words *Ratzuy-Shalechet*. Each word is explained in *extenso* with derivations, and there are relevant quotations ranging from the Bible to modern literature. The word *Sabbath* occupies sixteen columns, but the largest space is given to the verb *Shuv* (to return), which fills 26 columns.

PRESS SUBTERFUGES

When I read that some Yiddish papers in Israel, which at present appear thrice weekly, in order to circumvent the intended Government prohibition of the publication of daily newspapers in foreign languages, planned to issue a newspaper on the three other days of the week, I recalled the device that was regularly adopted in former times by papers on the Continent when they got into trouble with their governments. In Tsarist Russia as well as in the Kaiser's Germany it frequently happened that a newspaper would be suspended for a week or longer as a punishment for some indiscreet criticism of the Government. As the editors did not want to disappoint their readers they published their papers under an entirely new name for the period of suspension, and the authorities as a rule, took no notice. But if the new paper was also forbidden, as sometimes happened under the Tsar, there was no difficulty in finding still another name.

JEWS IN BURMA

The Minister of Israel who has just opened his Legation in Rangoon is hardly likely to find as many Jews in Burma as there were when I was there some thirty years ago, as a considerable emigration to Israel took place shortly after the last war. I addressed a meeting in the Synagogue, which is probably still in existence, as it was regularly maintained out of the rents derived from some adjacent shops. The community was a somewhat mixed one, as in addition to the majority, who were natives either of

Baghdad or of Burma, there were also some Jews from America and a little coterie of Anglo-Jewish bookmakers, who travelled frequently between London and Rangoon. One London-born Jew was married to a Burmese woman, and another native of this city had a Japanese wife.

On my visit to the wealthier members of the community, in the interests of the Palestine Restoration Fund, I was accompanied by a Mr. Menasseh, a genial old man, who had a profound belief in the mystic power of numbers. When a sympathiser put himself down on my list for 100 rupees, Mr. Menasseh immediately prompted him: "Make it 101—*Mi-chael*—for luck!"—a suggestion that was readily complied with, as the numerical values of that Hebrew phrase, "Who is like unto the Lord?" amount to 101, and the giver of that sum believed that, like the quality of mercy, it blessed him that gave and him that received.

SEEKING INFORMATION

I wanted to know the latest figures of the Jewish population in Israel and thought that if I rang up the office of the Jewish Agency, I could get them from its Information Department easily and quickly. After being kept waiting for some time I was informed that the latest figures that the Department had were dated last December, but an offer was kindly made to add up the immigration figures for the period that had elapsed and to combine them with the several-months-old population figures. I was grateful for the offer, but did not accept it, as there were other factors to be taken into account—the figures for emigration and natural increase.

I thereupon rang up the Israel Embassy and asked the Press Department for the figures that I wanted. I was told that the latest figures were from April. As we were already in the middle of August and there is a constant increase in the population of Israel (even though it is much less now than in the first years of the State), I expected that the figures for the end of June would already be available. I therefore wrote for a copy of the latest issue of the *Diplomatic Bulletin*, which I had read was devoted to a survey of the first five years of Israel, as I felt sure that, whatever might be omitted, it would certainly give up-to-date figures of the population. Here I found the figures, both for the general and the non-Jewish population, but no indication was given of the date to which they were made up.

THE ZIONIST "MESSIAH" ARRIVES

EAST END RECOLLECTIONS II

By ISRAEL COHEN

My most stirring experience, which left a deep and enduring impression, was on the day that Theodor Herzl addressed his first public meeting in London. The founder of political Zionism had already propounded his ideas several months earlier to a private gathering of Jewish intellectuals at the Maccabæan Club, of whom the most distinguished, Israel Zangwill, had acted as chairman; but the cool and critical reaction with which he met determined him to appeal to the public at large. He therefore published his epoch-making pamphlet, *The Jewish State*, in February, 1896, and five months later, on July 13, he appeared before a crowded gathering at the Jewish Working Men's Club in Great Alie Street. As I lived only a few dozen yards away I was able to get there early and secure a good seat.

Herzl and the Sultan of Turkey: It was a warm Sunday afternoon, and long before the hour fixed for the meeting the hall, which could hold only a few hundred people, was packed to suffocation, and thousands were unable to gain admittance.

The great majority of the audience were refugees from Russia, who had not been in England many years and who still had vivid memories of the Tsarist persecution from which they had fled. They were all keyed up to a high pitch of expectancy, longing to see the man who, they hoped, would lead them back

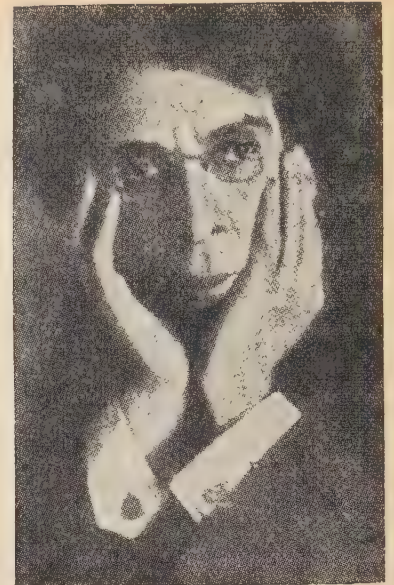
to the land of their forefathers, and their hopes were fired by the story (which was unfounded) that Herzl had already spoken to the Sultan of Turkey. There was therefore a storm of prolonged applause when they had their first glimpse of the imposing and majestic figure as he stepped on to the platform and bowed his acknowledgments.

An attempt had been made to induce Sir Samuel Montagu (uncle of Viscount Samuel) to take the chair, but he was unwilling to risk his reputation as an esteemed City banker in connection with a political movement whose future then appeared rather dubious. The chair was therefore taken by Dr. Moses Gaster, Haham of the Sephardi community, who had been active in previous years among the *Chovevei Zion* in Rumania.

Zionism—"An Egregious Blunder": It was doubtful whether many were able to understand the elegant German in which Herzl spoke, but all were under the spell of his resonant voice and commanding presence. There were other speakers on the platform, but they did not form a harmonious chorus, for while Dr. Gaster gave his eloquent support others sought to damp the enthusiasm by pleas for caution. The loudest applause was aroused by a local Hebrew teacher, Ephraim Ish-Kishor, whose Yiddish speech, delivered with passionate fervour, swept the audience off their feet and evoked flattering compliments from Herzl himself. In the street outside the crowd patiently waited for a view of the man who was ushering in a new epoch in Jewish history, and cheers upon cheers followed him until he was out of sight.

The Zionist movement, especially after its official establishment at the First Zionist Congress in Basle, at the end of August, 1897, deeply agitated the Anglo-Jewish community, as it did all other Jewish communities. The Basle Programme met with a twofold opposition—from those who advocated the Anglicisation of the immigrant Jews and from some of the leaders of the *Chovevei Zion*.

The first Lord Rothschild and the heads of all important organisations and institutions lost no opportunity of voicing their antagonism, and this was reinforced by the writings and speeches of the theologian Claude Montefiore, the journalist Lucien Wolf, and the scholar Israel Abrahams.



Zangwill—a cool reception for Herzl.

One Sabbath morning, when I was at the Great Synagogue in Duke's Place, I heard the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Hermann Adler, deliver a sermon in which he stigmatised Zionism as "an egregious blunder." Few ministers under his authority had the courage to express a different view.

A Monk Calls for Jewish Awakening: The Zionist problem was threshed out with heat and vigour at the King's Hall in Commercial Road, where there were crowded meetings every Saturday night, which I attended regularly. It was the only forum for Zionist discussion in



Flashback—Consecration of the New Central Synagogue



"The Shelter" where immigrant Jews from the continent received aid.

London for many years, and thither came enthusiasts from all parts of the metropolis, although the majority were from the East End. Even Dr. Michael Friedländer, the Principal of Jews' College, was present there once when his son-in-law, Dr. Gaster, was the chief speaker.

The strangest figure that ever appeared there was a monk, Father Ignatius, who thrilled his listeners with an inflammatory address on "The Re-awakening of Judah." His monastic habit, theatrical manner, and zealous sincerity secured him a large and admiring audience wherever he spoke, or rather declaimed, and he was loudly cheered even by recent immigrants who did not understand a single word. His popularity brought him invitations to speak in various districts, and in the provinces, too, until either a sense of the incongruous or the waning of the novelty led to his eclipse.

At one of these meetings in the King's Hall, on January 2, 1898, the first Hebrew-speaking society in London was founded under the name *Hevrath Sfath Zion*. It was hailed as an immediate realisation of one of the ideals of Zionism. The founders of the society were a red-bearded timber-merchant S. B. Rubenstein (who was later, and for several years, Treasurer of the English Zionist Federation), a spruce-bearded printer, E. W. Rabbinowicz (who was later Chairman of the Jewish National Fund Commission), and a Hebrew writer, Isaac Suvalski.

My Maiden Hebrew Speech: The inaugural address was given by Suvalski, a timid-looking individual, with a pince-nez through which he peered at you quizzically. He had already founded a Hebrew weekly, *Hayehudi* (published at three-halfpence), for which he used to canvass subscribers by occasional trips to the provinces. He spoke in Hebrew, as did also those who followed him, but while their remarks met with general approval, there were mutterings here and there against their violating the language of Scripture by speaking it bareheaded. These objections, however, were calmly ignored.

At a lull in the discussion, when people looked round for the next speaker, I suddenly rose to make my maiden speech in the sacred tongue and suggested that a Hebrew library should be formed. My few remarks, coming trippingly from an English-born Jew, created a mild sensation, and in the following number of *Hayehudi* I read the editor's friendly comment: "Even in



Whitechapel Pavilion Theatre (left) in the heyday of Yiddish theatre in the early part of the century.

this wilderness there are grapes."

The society had a struggle for existence, as the initial enthusiasm gradually declined: the attendance diminished, there was a difficulty in getting an active secretary, and after a year or so the society expired.

The discussions and negotiations between the *Chovevei Zion* and the followers of Herzl culminated in a Conference, which took place on Sunday, March 8, 1898. I attended as a delegate of the Young Zionist Institute, an East End society, which I had joined from its formation. There were about 150 delegates present from all parts of the country and also some distinguished visitors, including David Wolffsohn, of Cologne (Herzl's successor), and Israel Zangwill.

"Lover of Zion" Howled Down: The three sessions were presided over by Colonel Albert Goldsmid, Joseph Prag, and Herbert Bentwich, the heads of the *Chovevei Zion* Association, who had convened the Conference. But so strong was the opposition on the part of a certain section to becoming affiliated to the Organisation founded at Basle, that the English Zionist Federation did not come into existence until January, 1899.

Even after the creation of the Federation the *Chovevei Zion* still struggled on, though losing ground. In order to rekindle enthusiasm for the dwindling *Lovers of Zion*, a public meeting, at which I was present, was held at the Working Men's Club on a summer even-

ing in the year 1899, when Colonel Goldsmid presided, and Major-General Sir Charles Wilson gave an address on Palestine. It was a crowded gathering, in which the number of Zionists far exceeded that of the "Lovers," but the strife was so acute that, after occasional interruptions, the proceedings became very stormy. The Rev. Simeon Singer, whose English translation of the Prayer-Book has given solace to millions, was howled down, and one zealous Zionist was physically attacked. The meeting ended in confusion.

(To be continued)



Fortorn survival of a thriving Yiddish culture is the derelict building of "Die Zeit" in Whitechapel Road.

ISRAEL HAMPERED BY LACK OF TECHNICIANS

HOW THE TECHNION FACES THE PROBLEM

Behind the irrigation project, the town-planning scheme, the network of new roads or any of the multitudinous other schemes transforming the face of Israel today, stands the Israeli technician. And behind the technician stands the Israel Institute of Technology—or Technion for short. This is a measure of the intimate relationship that exists between the Technion and the development of the country. Premier Ben-Gurion has stated that the Technion "plays a central and decisive role in Israel's very existence." He has specifically mentioned the three areas of defence, economic independence and the cultural integration of new immigrants, where the Technion's contribution is indispensable.

Applying the Findings of Science: What, then, is the Technion? How does it fulfil its functions? How does it fit in with Israel's other scientific educational institutions?

In contradistinction to the Weizmann Institute at Rehovot and the scientific faculties of the Hebrew University, at both of which the emphasis is on pure and basic research, the Technion is primarily an institution for the *application* of research and investigation.

The Technion is the body that trains the chemists, physicists, town-planners, architects, electronic experts, agriculturalists, geologists, metallurgists and engineers of Israel—all the people whose skills alone make possible the existence of a modern technical civilisation.

Israel Scientific Council: Obviously however, there must be co-ordination between the bodies charged with pure and applied science and this is achieved through the Israel Scientific Council, attached to the Prime Minister's Office. Headed by Professor Sambursky, the Council both allocates research projects and supervises their execution.

The Technion's share in this activity is carried out through five faculties—Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, Architecture, and Science. There are also two Departments—for Chemical and Aeronautical Engineering.

Lowdermilk's Department: The next scheduled addition to the list of departments is one of Agricultural Engineering. This is headed by Professor Walter Clay Lowdermilk, and for the first time in Israel will provide scientific instruction in farm power and machinery; rural electrification; soil and water conserva-

tion; flood control; rural structures and settlement planning.

Plans also exist for the establishment of a teaching and research laboratory in Metallurgy; a Chair of Production Engineering is being financed by the Ministry of Labour; and a Department of Food Technology is being planned. This will give instruction in such matters as the handling and processing of food, contaminants, dehydration procedure, food factory hygiene, and canning and preserving.

In addition to the Faculties and Departments of the Technion proper, the Technion also sponsors

- ¶ a Technical High School, training youths for such trades as fitter, turner, radio mechanic;
- ¶ a Nautical School, to train officers and technical personnel for the Israel Merchant Marine;
- ¶ and evening Vocational Classes.

From School to Key-Posts: Since its inception as a functioning institution in 1924/5, the Technion has contributed some 1,500 technicians in all fields to key posts in Israel's industry and Government departments. Its present output, from a total of 1,100 students at any one time, is about 200. So great is the demand for these 200 that it has been said the ink is barely dry on their diplomas before they are in a job.

But sheer physical conditions put a strict limit on what the Technion can at present achieve. Even the present inadequate annual output of 200 graduates is only possible through cramped and overcrowded conditions. To treble this figure and produce 600 graduates a year—which is the *minimum* need of the country—is not in principle beyond Israel's capacity. The man-power is there.

Acute Shortage of Space: The real tragedy of the situation is that today the Technion, despite every conceivable degree of overcrowding, and ingenuity in the use of its premises, is forced every year to reject half of the applicants for admission. In 1951/2 for example, only 280 out of 550 applicants could be admitted. *The unsuccessful 270 had to be turned away—even though they would with training have been able to devote their skills to the development of the country.* This is the background to the recent establishment of the British Committee for Technical Development in Israel, headed by Sir Louis Sterling. Its task is to help raise the support needed before the Technion can play its full part in Israel's development.

This is also the background to the planned creation of a New Technion, at Neveh Shaanan, on Mount Carmel, overlooking Haifa, the industrial hub of Israel. There the present student body can be more than doubled, new departments can be created, and the indispensable manpower trained to take its part in the upbuilding of Israel.



Premier Ben-Gurion with Professor Yochanan Rainer, Dean of the Technion's Department of Agriculture.

VIEWS ON ANGLO-JEWISH WRITING

At the Ben Uri Gallery last week the new Jewish literary magazine, *The Jewish Quarterly* (Editor, J. Sonntag, 2/6), held open house to its critics. Criticism from the reading public was meagre, if anything, but the representative gathering of Jewish writers present—Louis Golding, Joseph Leftwich, Alexander Baron, Wolf Mankowitz, Dannie Abse, Jon Silkin, Emanuel Litvinoff—argued vigorously about Anglo-Jewish writing in general and about *The Jewish Quarterly*. Unfortunately, no shorthand report of the meeting, which was both entertaining and provoking, was taken. We have therefore invited two of the writers whose viewpoints contrasted most sharply to restate their argument in print.

Wolf Mankowitz, of course, needs no introduction. Jon Silkin, in the very early twenties, is representative of the newest generation of writers. He is a poet of notable promise and editor of *Stand*, a brigand among little magazines.

JON SILKIN

However we may differ about art, we demand that it should move us. A good poem, a good story, they both present some essential truth that we would have failed to glean but for their presence.

It cannot be said that the *Jewish Quarterly* contains this kind of truth. There are one or two competent, sensible articles by Kingsley Amis and Alexander Baron, a piece by Wolf Mankowitz and a few pictures. But that is all. I believe the pictures are the most successful inclusions. They have no need to affirm, or insist, or discuss whether they need be Jewish. The results in some cases (those of David Bomberg and Judith de Beer) are pleasing. Largely though, we may read through these hundred pages and still not know why the magazine appeared.

Mr. Sonntag says: "To maintain the closest possible link with its readers is one of the aims of the *Jewish Quarterly*." But what is he trying to do that is different from any other magazine?

Then why present a magazine of specific Jewish writing in English? If this is possible surely it is a mistake. As Mr. Baron says: "I am a writer who freely acknowledges that he is a Jew. I am not a Jewish writer. There is a big difference in meaning between these two phrases." There we have it, I think. A Jew may write but his writing, although it is the product of a Jew, cannot therefore be labelled "Jewish writing." More pertinently to this journal, because a man is a Jew it does not make him a writer. And if this is a magazine of writing by Jews, where in just one phrase is that sense of heritage, those good characteristics that Mr. Baron refers to: a particular wisdom, a particular humour, a particular irony, a particular scepticism, a particular attitude to good fortune, a

particular attitude to suffering, a particular love of justice, hatred of oppression and sympathy with the oppressed? If these are Jewish characteristics why are they not here? The fact is that there is nothing distinctive or uniquely Jewish here at all.

If Mr. Sonntag's aim is to show that the Jews had and have artists among them then he will have to do much better than this. Instead of a lot of air about Jewish writing, he should try and provide genuine creative writing.

Could we not also have some good translations of contemporary Israeli literature? And for goodness sake let us have a little more life! I would rather buy a magazine with one good poem or story in it than one with any number of tame mediocrities.

WOLF MANKOWITZ

In the past ten years I've worked editorially with or contributed to a number of now extinct magazines. The dead volcanoes in my life include *Sheaf*, *Focus*, *Bridge*, *Critic*, *Politics and Letters*, *New Life*, *Chichester Quarterly*, and others which spluttered just as brilliantly.

Every one of these papers issued manifestos—especially those which said 'we are not going to issue a manifesto.' They all had programmes, principles, criteria, attitudes, angles, gimmicks, and, naturally, ideals. And I supported, and do support them all, including the ones which contradict themselves, others, me, you, or anyone. Because any magazine is better than none. And the principles, etc., don't matter a damn anyway so long as life goes on.

The reason for the editorial guff is not complicated. Anyone who starts a little magazine does so because he wants to publish and be published—he wants to put himself over to the public—himself and his friends maybe—himself and his likes and dislikes. But always himself. Young men go on starting magazines until they find professional publishers prepared to publish their work. Then they become too busy writing to be editors anymore. And all this is as it should be.

A young writer can learn more about writing and publishing playing with a little magazine than any other way. It should be a 'must' on every university English Syllabus.

(Continued p. 16, foot col. 1)



At the Ben Uri Gallery—Seated (l. to r.) Mrs. Robert Solomons, Louis Golding, Alexander Baron, Wolf Mankowitz. Standing (l. to r.) Mundlak, Bannister, painter Josef Herman, and (extreme right) Dannie Abse.

BOOKS

BOOK OF THE DEAD

By EMANUEL LITVINOFF

THE CITY BEYOND THE RIVER, by Hermann Kasack, translated by Peter de Mendelssohn (Longmans, 15/-).

The publisher describes this as probably the most important novel to have appeared in Germany since the war: it is certainly one of the most important contemporary German novels to appear in English translation and, although on one level it is a metaphysical speculation upon the frontier world between life and death, it is also a remarkable allegory of totalitarian society.

It begins when Robert Lindhoff, an historian, responds to an invitation to take up the post of Archivist in the City beyond the River, a strange purgatorial region where the buildings above ground are merely facades, like bomb-ruined houses, and where most of the population live in underground catacombs. The impression of devastation is emphasised by the mounds of rubble to be seen everywhere and the sense of desolation that impregnates the city.

Here Robert meets his father, whom he had thought dead, the woman whom he loved but who had disappeared, and friends and acquaintances he had lost sight of during his life. The meetings are

apparently fortuitous but have a curious inevitability as if some unseen authority is cleverly arranging the effects to make them appear accidental. Gradually Robert begins to comprehend the meaning of this sinister city and awakes to the truth of his own situation. He is a living man on leave in the country of the dead. Its immense Archives are the repository of all that is valuable in human knowledge, a kind of blood bank of culture which can be re-infused into mankind.

What soon becomes apparent in this strange exercise of imagination is the constant use the author has made of the grim conditions created by the Nazis in Europe. The City of the Dead in many ways is a skeletal representation of authoritarian society—the forced labour, the devotional exercises, the curfews, the remote government, most of all the deportations when the dead are assembled for transfer to the unknown place beyond limbo.

This process of deportation has a horrible resemblance to the Nazi system of mass-transportations to the gas chambers, and the author must have had the analogy in mind when he wrote it.

But if this novel was only intended as a phantasy of the totalitarian state it

would have a limited validity: it is, indeed conceived as a modern "Inferno," a descent into a hell whose ugliness is that of modern society, like the reflection of a makeshift machine shop in a dusty mirror. The metaphysical imagery is powerful and well-conceived. One recalls the remarkable metaphor in the novel of the two factories, one of which moulds stone dust into bricks, the other which takes the bricks and grinds them back into stone. This lunatic useless activity, supervised with solemn pomposity by a hierarchy of officials, is the unanswerable comment upon much human activity. While one half of mankind builds, the other half destroys, and the net result is the total futility of all involved.

There are equally arresting images in the book—the place of worship, a museum of all the religions in the world, yet containing a residue of mystery that nothing can dissolve; the soldiers of all times and all countries, shut up in their weird barracks, believing themselves not dead but held prisoner by some neutral power, parading and responding mechanically to the wearisome slogans of valour, patriotism and self-sacrifice that have not changed for heaven knows how many millenia. There is also—one can scarcely expect to escape it—a ghastly parody of the radioactive mushroom—whose poison floated above Japan and now contaminates the desert ranges of Australia, America and Russia; but here the metaphor is too naked in the thing itself to be presented other than realistically.

The City of the Dead is an allegory of the world as it is now—death-in-life, life-in-death—the inseparability of life as it is lived here and the region that lies beyond dying. This is the kind of hell that a German might well believe in, and it has a certain validity for all Europeans and the new Europe beyond the Atlantic, for it is, as the author says, of human making.

"Conditions here are a little morbid, I quite admit," remarked the secretary, "a kind of antiquated gilt tooling covered with verdigris. But believe me, things would look rather different with us here if only people in the Occident would arrange their lives better."

So this is a novel concerned with the moral situation and as such it contains some powerful truths, and some equally powerful home truths. It is worth a shelf-full of the kind of books that masquerade as novels in many libraries.

Views on Anglo-Jewish Writing— from page 15.

But of course no young man can just say straight out, 'I run this magazine to publish my own work and the work of my friends.' He has to find some bigger reason such as 'the future of culture in our time,' or 'towards standards of judgment,' or 'for the investigation of new art phenomena.' Take no notice. The boy wants to write. And even if at the moment he is finding it difficult, he wants to publish first so as to be ready when the writing should happen to start.

Now there are other little magazines which are not young men's toys or counting-frames. Recently the second issue of one of this rare type appeared. *The Jewish Quarterly* confuses itself with a lot of meaningless discussions about terms. 'What is a Jewish writer?' 'What is Anglo-Jewish writing?' 'What shall we write about?' 'Why don't we write?' No writer who is unconflicted about writing has the time to bother

about these questions. He is too busy writing. Maybe what he writes will answer the very same questions for the people who want them answered. For his part, he has work to get on with. For my part I know I am an Anglo-Jewish writer writing Anglo-Jewish writing because I just got an American visa. On it it states clearly that I am English, Jewish and a Writer. So now I know.

Just one last point. Why should Jacob Sonntag be encouraged and supported in his latest and best venture *The Jewish Quarterly*? First: because all small magazines should always be supported. Second: because there is no other magazine devoted principally to work by Jewish writers and artists.

Anyone who asks why there should be a magazine devoted principally to Jewish writers can find someone else to argue with. All I can say is I am glad to write for such a magazine and will always do so—even if I have to appear in the company of—pardon the word—a manifesto.

JEWISH AFFAIRS

PROFESSOR SIMON

Z.F. RECEPTION

There must be a new equilibrium between Jewish consciousness and Jewish existence, said Professor Ernst Simon at a reception held last Monday under the auspices of the Jewish Agency and the Zionist Federation. There was no substance to the term "good Jew" as it was commonly interpreted today, and it was not a quality that could be transmitted to the young.

Professor Simon was introduced by Janus Cohen, the Chairman of the Federation, who said that education stood in the forefront of the Federation's tasks and Professor Simon, who had experience at all levels of Jewish education, would give an added impetus to their work.

Dr. Levenberg said that Professor Simon's visit was the first act of co-operation between the Zionist movement and the Hebrew University and it inaugurated the first educational campaign of the Zionist Federation. The works of Franz Rosenzweig, the files of *Der Jude*, edited by Buber and Simon, the history of German Zionism, all had a relevance to the present situation in Anglo-Jewry, and Professor Simon was exceptionally fitted to interpret them because of his own German-Jewish background.

The educational problems of Jewry were of world-wide concern and he hoped that at the next Actions Committee meeting the budget for education would be increased, Dr. Levenberg said.

None of the old approaches to Zionism could satisfy the Anglo-Jewish youth of today, he asserted.

Professor Simon said that as far as Zionist education was concerned, the movement had today ceased to be one of young people. It had lost its pioneering character. At Zionist meetings he felt as though he were attending a Yiddish meeting in New York. Zionism in the Diaspora was "a sort of nostalgia of the older Zionists."

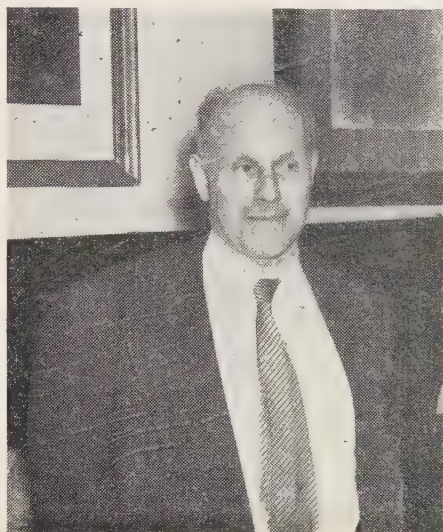
He denied that the school could play the part formerly fulfilled by the home. But what could be done was to strive for a new equilibrium between Jewish consciousness and Jewish existence. The consciousness was there and it could be brought to protest meetings and used for fund-raising. But it was no longer covered by a Jewish existence.

The gulf between the two conceptions was covered by the term "the good Jew," but the good Jew of this interpretation

was "a fossil" which could not survive more than one or two generations.

Israel presented a great opportunity for Jewish education, Professor Simon continued, but it would not solve Anglo-Jewry's problems. That solution must be found here.

Referring to the value of a knowledge of the Hebrew language, he said that



Professor Ernst Simon—"the good Jew" is "a fossil."

Hebrew conversation without content would be forgotten as rapidly as it was learnt. It was more important to know the *Shulchan Aruch* than to know that *Shulchan* meant a table.

On relations between Israel and the Diaspora, Professor Simon said that in Israel they had not succeeded in implanting an understanding of the Diaspora. But this the latter could demand by means of "a critical identification with Israel." Fulsome praise was not wanted, he concluded. "There is enough of that in our own propaganda."

Professor Simon was welcomed by Mr. Levi Gertner on behalf of the Jewish Agency Department for Education and Culture.

ANGLO-JEWISH EDUCATION

THE ZIONIST FEDERATION POLICY

By a Special Correspondent

Throughout Jewish history, education has played a fundamental part in the concept of Jewish life. In moments of crisis, when to think of the future was in itself an act of faith, Jews planned educational establishments as their strongholds—the academy of Javneh was born during the siege of Jerusalem, the foundation stones of the Hebrew University were laid while the artillery of the First World War was still firing.

Anglo-Jewry today, too, faces a crisis which education must help to solve. In two previous articles the framework of the Jewish educational system has been sketched and the problems posed by it have been starkly presented; what now?

What Kind of Curriculum?: There can be no single remedy for all the ills of a largely part-time system operating because of Diaspora conditions, but there can be an earnest attempt to remould that system, so that it faces up to the needs of the time and takes into account the new responsibilities of Anglo-Jewry in relation to the Jewish State. Though time in Synagogue Classes and Talmud Torah is very limited, a re-orientation of syllabus, detailed administrative planning, improved equipment and modern amenities can do much to bring a new spirit into the classroom.

A specially worked-out curriculum for the top class of every centre—a curriculum to include spoken Hebrew, modern Jewish History and Literature, *Yediat Ha'aretz* and Current Jewish Affairs—will certainly offer an attractive programme to the eighty to eighty-five per cent. who at present leave Classes when they reach the age of thirteen and (in the case of boys) have achieved their *Barmitzvah*. This is the specially forma-

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tive age when the young adolescents can be won or lost for Jewry.

Day School Prospects: It is when we turn to Jewish day schools that we see the greatest hope for the future. Here, against a background of warm Jewish tradition and side by side with a high-standard secular education, there can be built up and developed a Jewish cultural concept based on Judaism and the Jewish State. Carefully planned at both primary and secondary levels, Jewish subjects will not need to be crammed into intensive short periods of study but can be variously introduced at different stages of the child's development.

Valuable Work of Existing Institutions: There is no valid reason why a whole network of such schools should not be

established throughout the country, providing the education offered—both secular and Jewish—would be of a high standard and receive state-aid and support from parents. The problem of Jewish teacher-training is already under consideration by the London Board of Jewish Religious Education; the adoption of an imaginative long-term scheme will be encouraged if it is felt that the community has a genuine interest in the expansion of full-time Jewish education.

The Zionist Federation, keenly alive to the need for an intensive up-to-date Jewish education on the lines here suggested, is anxious to see such a policy adopted as widely and rapidly as possible. It recognises the great credit reflecting on the various Anglo-Jewish

religious educational authorities for having maintained during periods of great difficulty a cohesive education system, and is confident they will welcome any practical help that Zionists can give towards the cause of Jewish education.

Existing Co-operation: The Federation is actively co-operating with one London Jewish day school—the Hillel House Schools in Chamberlayne Road, Willesden, consisting of a kindergarten and a primary school. As from the new school year in September it is associated with the running of the school which will aim to become a model of its kind in both the secular and Hebrew fields. It will continue to function as a day school, based on orthodox religious and traditional principles, but added to its curriculum will be Modern Hebrew and other subjects relating to Israel.

The Federation also hopes to be able to sponsor the introduction of Modern Hebrew as a language in other existing Jewish schools—without, of course, detracting from the traditional religious basis on which they are run.

From these modest beginnings there can grow a large scale Jewish day school system which could in time revolutionise Anglo-Jewish education.

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IN AID OF THE "FRIENDS OF JEWISH AGRICULTURAL TRAINING"

CALENDAR

(Times given are G.M.T.)

Sabbath begins Friday, October 16,
at 4.30 p.m.
Readings from Pentateuch Genesis xviii-xxii.
Readings from Prophets 2 Kings iv.1-37.
Sabbath ends Saturday, October 17,
at 5.30 p.m.

VOICE OF ZION

Deduct one hour for G.M.T.
Wavelength 33.3m.

Sunday, 11th October

9.15 p.m. News. 9.22 p.m. "Personal Column"—Walter Eytan. 9.30 p.m. "The Jerusalem Forum"; Questionmaster: Ted Lurie (from the Touring Club, Jerusalem).

Monday, 12th October

9.15 p.m. News. 9.22 p.m. Newsreel, including Economic Review by Avner Hovne. 9.45 p.m. Songs of the Land.

Tuesday, 13th October

9.15 p.m. News. 9.25 p.m. Names in the News. 9.30 p.m. "Zionist Review," Arthur Super. 9.45 p.m. "Folk Instruments": The Accordeon.

Wednesday, 14th October

9.15 p.m. News. 9.25 p.m. Agricultural Report by Michael Noam. 9.30 p.m. Your Record Requests (Special edition for Scandinavia). 9.45 p.m. "The Week's News," summarised by Jack Alexander.

Thursday, 15th October

9.15 p.m. News. 9.22 p.m. Newsreel. 9.35 p.m. "Music in Our Land" (October edition).

Friday, 16th October

9.15 p.m. Readings for Shabbat Lech Lecha: Talk by Uri Ephrat. 9.25 p.m. News. 9.30 p.m. "Journey to Haifa," Cecil Roth. 9.45 p.m. "Looking Around," Mike and Martha Elkins.

Saturday, 17th October

9.15 p.m. Shavua Tov; News, Programme Highlights. 9.25 p.m. Songs of Issachar Meron. 9.35 p.m. "How Israel is Governed": first of three talks by Edwin Samuel. 9.50 p.m. Melaveh Malkah: The Melavsky family. 10.0 p.m. Talmud Lesson: Rabbi Yaakov Herzog.

Classified Advertisements

Classified Advertisements and Forthcoming Events 6d. per word (heavy type 1/-). Box number 2/6d. extra. All announcements in this section are strictly prepaid and must be received by the first post Tuesday morning.

PUBLICATIONS

"LABOUR ISRAEL," Mapam Journal. For Zionism, Socialism, World Peace. Annual Sub. 4/6d. from Mishmar Publications Ltd., 8 York Place, Strand, W.C.2.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Saturday, 10th October

EAST LONDON ZIONIST ASSOCIATION—BETH ZION, Adler House, Adler Street, E.1. M'lave Malka. Guest Speaker: Janus Cohen, Esq., B.A. Guest Chazan: Rev. E. Rosenberg. At the piano: C. Lifshitz, Esq. In the chair: M. Cooper, Esq. 7.30 p.m.

DALSTON Z.S. & J.N.F. COMMISSION, Synagogue Hall, 62 Montague Rd., E.8. M'lave Malka. Presentation of Golden Book Certificates to Rabbi and Mrs. P. Braceiner, Mr. and Mrs. M. Weiner, Mr. and Mrs. S. Chenovitch, and Mrs. El Dror. Guest Speakers: Rev. J. K. Goldbloom and A. Richtiger, Esq. In the chair: Rev. A. Gotloib. 7.15 p.m.

Tuesday, 13th October

THEODOR HERZL (Hampstead) Z.S. Zion House, 57 Eton Ave., N.W.3. "The THS Times" (21st edition of the Living Newspaper). Contributors: R. Segal, Esq., on "My Service to Israel" (One year Shnat Sherut); E. Speyer, Esq., on "Recent Economic Developments in the Middle East"; G. H. Trenter, Esq., on "Jews I met in Burma." Editor: C. C. Aronsfeld, Esq. 8 p.m.

WEMBLEY & DISTRICT ZIONIST SOCIETY, Communal Hall, Forty Avenue, Commander F. Ashe Lincoln, Q.C., M.A.B.C.L., on "Israel—Struggle for Stability," at 8.15 p.m. In the chair: Miss B. J. Barwell.

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB Z.S. Rubislaw, the Bishop's Avenue, N.2. (By courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Benn). Dr. I. Fishman, M.A. will speak on: "Jewish Educational Problems in Israel and the Diaspora." In the chair: A. Kramer, Esq., LL.B. 8.15 p.m.

Thursday, 15th October

EDGWARE Z.S. Communal Hall, Edgware. Israel Films. In the chair: Geo. Berman, Esq. 8.30 p.m.



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JPA-JNF NEWS

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VINE-YARDS FOR THE JUDEAN HILLSIDES

J.N.F. TAKES A HAND IN WINE-MAKING

Ever since the times when Noah planted a vineyard, wine has played an important part in Jewish festivals and the ritual of the Jewish religion, symbolising God's blessing on mankind, upon whom he has bestowed the fruitfulness of the earth and the "blood of the grape which maketh glad the hearts of men".

The vine has been indigenous to Israel since earliest times. Grapes were among the trophies brought back by the scouts whom Moses sent to spy out the Promised Land. Vineyards were planted by the first Zionists to settle in Israel; the wines of Zichron Ya'acov and Rishon L'Zion have been world-famous for more than fifty years.

Today in Israel, new vineyards are being planted on land newly reclaimed by the Jewish National Fund in many parts of the country.

National Land: Whereas formerly, the greater part of the grapes grown in Israel came from vineyards on privately-owned land, today thousands of dunams, mainly

on formerly sterile hillsides, are now planted with vines. This is a result of the J.N.F.'s policy of making even the most rocky hillsides produce their quota of vegetables and fruit. In addition to adding appreciably to the population's diet, the rapid extension of Israel's vineyards makes it unnecessary for the wine trade to continue the import of grapes from Cyprus, as formerly. The country is in this way able to save thousands of pounds sterling annually.

A wide variety of grapes is grown, the serried rows of vines making patterns of vivid jade against a background of soil whose colour varies according to the locality: the red earth of the Judean hillsides studded with grey rock, the rich black soil of the coastal plain, or the ochre of the fertile loess of the Negev.

The Veterans: Veteran settlers, who were among the first planters of vineyards in the Rishon and Zichron areas, are still working in their vineyards today. One of these is Farmer Wigodski of



"... To gladden the hearts of men."

Rishon. He came to Israel in 1896 and is still going strong. A big grey man in a grey peasant blouse, he still works among the vines every day, alongside the aged Yemenite workers he trained many years ago.

As the grapes are cut from the vines, they are carefully placed in baskets and taken off to the wine press to be graded. Six million litres of wine leave Israel's wine presses each year: this amount will be more than doubled in a few years, when the hundreds of dunams of new vines are well established.

Famous brands: Many of the famous varieties of French wine grapes have been introduced into Israel; Alicante, Grenille, Carginane, Senillon, Bordelux and Malbec are now growing alongside local varieties such as Hebronia, Halili and Tamar Beyrouti.

Wine-making is a process with secrets handed down from generation to generation. Such continuity is rare among Jews, but Paul Simon Rosenthal, technical manager of one of the largest wine presses in Israel, is the descendant of many generations of Rhineland wine growers. Rosenthal came to Israel in 1935 and has used his inherited knowledge of wine producing and modern scientific and technical knowledge ever since. The laboratories which he supervises are equipped with the most modern equipment; and new wines are constantly being evolved and old ones improved. One of the firm's latest creations is a real bubbly champagne. New aperitifs are being devised and "live" grape juice is being bottled, an excellent non-alcoholic drink of high vitamin content

(Continued on page 22, column 3)

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JPA-JNF NEWS

JPA PLEDGES STILL UNFULFILLED AS YEAR'S CAMPAIGN DRAWS TO CLOSE

With £1,160,000 so far subscribed, the National Campaign for Israel is awaiting the conclusion of a number of district and provincial appeals before closing its books for 1953. Up to the present, 23,000 subscribers have been notified to Head Office.

Kol Nidre: These figures include a contribution of £53,000 from the congregants of 115 synagogues during the Kol Nidre Appeal.

A number of those who pledged contributions to the J.P.A. have still not yet sent in their cheques. The figures will not tell their full story, nor will the sum pledged do its prescribed work, if promises made are not fulfilled as quickly as possible before the end of the year. So please honour your commitments without delay, and let the people of Israel know that Anglo-Jewry feels the same urgency in its tasks as they themselves.

OHHEL SHEM AND REGENT'S PARK

It was inadvertently stated in our last week's issue that the Willesden Ohel Shem and Regent's Park & Belsize Park Synagogue together raised £500 for the Kol Nidre Appeal. We are glad to report that the congregants of the Willesden Ohel Shem subscribed £600, and the Regent's Park & Belsize Park Synagogue £500, towards the national appeal.

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THE BOOK FOR HER MAJESTY CORONATION FOREST COMMEMORATIVE VOLUME

At the dinner to be held at Guildhall, London, on Tuesday, 20th October, a very handsome commemorative volume will be presented to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh for Her Majesty the Queen, by the Rt. Hon. Viscount Samuel, G.C.B., G.B.E., honorary president of the Queen Elizabeth Coronation Forest.

The volume will contain, among other items listed below, the names of all—whether individuals, groups or organisations—who have contributed a "Row" (75 trees) or more to the Forest, which is to be planted in Israel by the Jewish communities of Great Britain and the Commonwealth.

The book is to be bound in blue and white oasis skin by Roger Powell of Petersfield, Hampshire, the well-known hand-binder. Mr. Powell is at present in Dublin, engaged on the rebinding of the renowned Book of Kells.

On the front of the book is shown the Coronation Forest symbol. This has been designed by Abram Games, and incorporates the Shield of David surmounted by a Crown from which heraldic foliage springs.

Typography throughout is by Elizabeth Friedlander. The book will be printed by the Curwen Press and the Editor is Barnet Litvinoff.

Contents: In addition to the list of donors of twenty-five guineas and over, the book will contain a poem, entitled "The Queen's Forest", which has been specially written by Louis Golding, the novelist.

There will also be an article, "The British Royal Family, the Holy Land and the Jewish People," by Dr. Cecil Roth, the historian and Reader in Jewish studies at Oxford University. Another article, by Dr. Geoffrey Wigoder, head



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From Estate of the late Mrs. Rose Freedman of Brighton	...	13,311	2	6
From Estate of the late Solomon Baruck of Manchester	...	1,000	0	0
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From Estate of the late Maurice M. Mazure of Greenville, S.C., U.S.A.				\$50,000

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of the overseas broadcasting service (English Section) of the State of Israel. deals with the reafforestation of Palestine since the modern Jewish resettlement.

The book will also contain a number of photographs of the King George V Jubilee Forest.

JPA - JNF NEWS

Y.P.C. ANNUAL CONFERENCE

A PRODUCTIVE YEAR'S WORK

Mrs. Barnett Janner, joint hon. president of the Young People's Committee of the Jewish National Fund was in the chair at the Annual Conference of this body recently held at the Arts Theatre Club. Discussing the tasks of Y.P.C. and the problems of enthrusting the younger community to financial support of Israel, the wife of the president of the Zionist Federation spoke of the splendid job done by their organisation in raising £15,000 since its foundation. She encouraged members to keep up this spirit so that the Wingate Village in Israel would continue to offer evidence of its Y.P.C. link in the future.

Subsequently, the gathering listened to a recording of the opening of the Wingate Village, and Dr. Otto Zarek of Youth Aliyah gave a vivid first-hand picture of the opening of the village. He expressed Youth Aliyah's thanks to Y.P.C. for promoting the idea of Wingate Village.

Miss B. Rosefield, chairman of the Council, reported on the past year's work. Mr. D. Brotmacher, in his treasurer's report, showed that all the branches had kept up their target and the total sum raised throughout the year was £1,520. A discussion followed.

The J.N.F. was represented by Mrs. Kaye, and the Zionist Federation by Dr.

LAND VERSUS UNEMPLOYMENT

No less than 260,000 additional work days were assured Israel's hired farm hands this spring and summer, as a result of a supplementary allocation by the Jewish National Fund of 5,000 dunams to the Development and Production Organisation, an offshoot of the Ichud kibbutz movement.

This agricultural group is establishing new vegetable gardens and its workers are now growing grain for the production of chicken-feed, and planting citrus groves interspersed with seasonal vegetables. All this will be carried out on tracts of J.N.F. land throughout the length and breadth of Israel.

A large part of the additional 5,000 dunams allocated by the J.N.F. for helping fill the nation's food larder is covered by rock, sand and swamp and will have to be reclaimed before it can produce crops.

Shaffler, who conveyed fraternal greetings. In conclusion, Dr. J. Rabinowitz, joint. hon. president, addressed the meeting, and moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. Barnett Janner. The Y.P.C. is a social, educational and fund-raising organisation with several constituent branches, and exists to foster the work of the Jewish National Fund and Youth Aliyah in Israel.

INScribed IN THE GOLDEN BOOK

London

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Tepper, by the Old Castle Street Synagogue, on the occasion of their Golden Wedding. 28th September.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Levy, by their friends of the Ealing and Acton Synagogue, in appreciation of their devoted and untiring support to the Community and J.P.A. Appeal. September.

Stephen Murray Solomons on the occasion of his Barmitzvah, by his parents. 3rd October.

Glasgow

Dr. S. Lazarus by the Glasgow Friends of the Hebrew University on the occasion of his election as a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. 4th October.

Manchester

Bishop John L. Wilson, C.M.G., M.A., in appreciation of his services as Chairman of the Manchester Council of Christians and Jews on his appointment as Bishop of Birmingham by Mr. Sam Roland. 22nd September.

Westcliff

Mrs. Annie Wine on the occasion of her 70th Birthday by her son Hymie, and daughters Lena and Eva. Cheshvan.

WINE-MAKING—from page 20

and tonic properties. Medicinal wines such as Vin de Quinquina and Ferro Quino are also produced by the "Carmel Oriental" cellars.

Mr. Rosenthal also supervises the production of some 600,000 litres of spirits annually, which are distilled from the skins and residue of the grapes, after the juice has been pressed out for wine-making. No part of the grape is wasted in the wine trade. Spirits are made from the residue of the wine press, and the waste from the spirit stills is put back into the soil as manure. Soon machinery for the extraction of tataric acid from the grape skins will be introduced.

"The wine industry in Israel has tremendous possibilities, and owes much to the magnificent climate," says Paul Rosenthal. "The half-ripe grapes grown in the Ashkelon area are equal in sugar content to the fully-ripe produce grown in less sunny climates."

Wine making, one of the most ancient of crafts, is well on the way to developing into one of Israel's most modern and progressive industries.

TREES IN ERETZ ISRAEL

Leeds

33 trees in the names of Saul Marcus Brightbart and Pearl Dolberg on the occasion of their Marriage by their Parents. 31st May.

25 trees in the names of Audrey Miller and Albert Leslie Barnett on the occasion of their Marriage, by the parents of the Bride. 29th June.

15 trees in the names of Muriel Lee & Dr. Gerald Ralph Addlestone on the occasion of their Marriage, by the parents of the Bride. 27th July.

15 trees in the names of Rene Caplan and Sydney Dobreen on the occasion of their Marriage, by their parents. 16th August.

13 trees in the name of Richard Hirst on the occasion of his Barmitzvah by his Parents. 25th July.

12 trees in the names of Josephine Adele Taylor and Reuben Grant on the occasion of their Marriage by the Leeds Branch of the Friends of the Anti T.B. League of Israel in recognition of valuable services by the Parents of the Bride, Dr. and Mrs. Taylor. 27th May.

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JPA-JNF NEWS

Up and Down the Country

HELP FOR ISRAEL COMMITTEE

This young Committee scored a financial success at the Wembley Town Hall with their first function of the season—a dance on Sunday, 4th October, in aid of the J.N.F. Charitable Trust.

A number of attractions, including an excellent tombola, contributed to an overall profit which the Committee estimate should exceed £300.

Thanks are due to this young, hard-working committee, whose hon. officers are: chairman, Mr. N. Gellman; vice-chairman, Mr. J. Wagner; joint hon. treasurers, Mr. M. Leaf, Mr. P. Goodman; hon. secretary, Miss J. Gee.

The committee regret that unfortunately some people with tickets were unable to secure admission. This was due to circumstances beyond their control, and the committee will therefore refund money to disappointed ticket holders if they will apply, enclosing their tickets, to Miss J. Gee, 12 Holmfild Avenue, N.W.4.

MARGATE

We regret to announce that Mrs. Gradel, wife of Mr. A. Gradel, J.P.A. Chairman in Margate, has passed away after long illness. She has always, in her unassuming way, assisted her husband in all Zionist activities. Mrs. Gradel will be sadly missed by all her friends.

CHILDREN PLANT TREES IN CORONATION FOREST

Every child attending the Hebrew classes at the South-West London Synagogue, Bolingbroke Grove, has contributed money for the planting of one tree in the Coronation Forest. There are 50 children altogether and 50 trees will represent them in this national Jewish commemorative project. The headmaster at the classes is the Rev. M. Davidson, while Mr. Woolf Perry is the school chairman.

SOUTH-WEST LONDON'S BOXING TOURNAMENT

The South-West London Boxing committee, who are undertaking their second annual Boxing Tournament at the Streatham Ice Rink, S.W.16, on Tuesday, 20th October, 1953, are making excellent progress, and the bill has now been finally booked. The leading contestants will be Bobby Dawson v. Gordon Hazel, Charlie Tucker v. Alby Tissong, and Albert Finch v. Dave Williams, with, of course, a number of very interesting supporting contests.

Ticket sales are going very well, and the committee have cause to be optimistic of the result of this project. Should any J.N.F. worker require tickets they will be available from J.N.F. Head Office, London. MUSEum 6111.

Saturday, 10th October

THE DALSTON ZIONIST SOCIETY & J.N.F. COMMISSION, Mlava Malka, 7.30 p.m., at Montague Road Synagogue, E.8. Guest speaker: Rev. J. K. Goldbloom. Presentation of Golden Book Certificates made by Mr. A. Richtiger. Refreshments.

QUEEN ELIZABETH CORONATION FOREST. Grand Order Sons of Jacob, Lodge No. 12, Dance at Carlton Rooms, Maida Vale. Dancing to Van Straten and Orchestra. Tickets 8/6d. each available from Mr. H. Harris, 31 South End Road, N.W.3. HAM 1611.

Monday, 12th October

EALING J.N.F. COMMISSION. Grand Boxing Tournament, Wembley Town Hall. Ticket prices: 2 gns., £1 10s. 0d., 1 gn., 10s. 6d., obtainable from: Mr. J. Shestopal, 47 Gunnersbury Avenue, W.5 —BIS 5874; Mr. M. Baderman—SHE 3482; Mr. S. Landau—GER 1844 and Mr. A. Blake, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1—MUS 6111.

Sunday, 18th October

AVIV SOCIETY. Autumn Ball, Washington Hotel, Curzon Street, W.1. Tickets 37s. 6d. (inc. Buffet), obtainable from Mr. B. Harrison, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1. (MUS 6111).

Tuesday, 20th October

SOUTH-WEST LONDON BOXING Committee. Top-line Boxing Tournament (in aid of the J.N.F. Charitable Trust). Streatham Ice Rink, S.W.16. Ticket prices 3 guineas to 7s. 6d. All inquiries to Mr. S. Bloom, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1. Tel.: MUS 6111.

Saturday, 31st October

PARAMOUNT AID SOCIETY Sixth Annual Balfour Ball, Dorchester Hotel, Park Lane, W.1. 7.30 p.m.—1.30 a.m. Van Straten and his Orchestra. Tickets (including dinner) 3½ guineas, available from Mr. S. Bloom, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1. Tel.: MUS 6111.

Tuesday, 10th November

HENDON J.N.F. COMMISSION, gala performance "The Sleeping Prince," starring Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh, at the Phoenix Theatre, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2. Ticket Prices: 3 gns., 2 gns. and 1 gn. Available from: Mr. A. Blake, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1. MUSEum 6111. Mrs. L. Shreider, 62 Downage, N.W.4. HENDon 6926.

Thursday, 12th November

HAMPSTEAD J.N.F. COMMISSION. Gala Performance "The Sleeping Prince," starring Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh at the Phoenix Theatre, Charing Cross Road at 7.30 p.m. Tickets 3 gns. 2gns. 1 gn. 15/- and 10/6 from Mr. J. Lowenthal, 92 Cholmley Gardens, N.W.6. HAM 3949 and Mr. A. Blake, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1. MUS 6111.

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Mr. Marks, 6 St. Peter's Way ...	2	7	0	Farnborough			
East				Mr. E. O. Herzfeld, South View, Meadows Way ...	2	10	0
The Staff, Messrs. Mark & Boyce Ltd., 10 Quaker Street ...	10	6	0	Windsor			
Mr. Pentol, c/o Lacey's Baths, 4 Exmouth Street ...	10	3	9	Mr. M. D. Marcovitch, 12 River Way ...	2	0	0
Mr. S. Raphael, 26 Cambridge Heath Road ...	2	9	0	EASTBOURNE			
West				Mr. I. Panto, 160 Willington Road ...	5	2	6
Messrs. Kestel & Davey, 317 Oxford Street	3	13	4	Mr. P. Panto, 18 Pashley Road ...	4	0	0
Mrs. N. Davis, 1g Portman Mansions ...	3	8	5	Mr. Weinstein, 91 Willington Road ...	2	0	0
Mr. L. Aron, 26 Bloomfield Court ...	3	5	0	GLASGOW			
Mr. S. Gasson, 65 Newman Street ...	3	3	0	Mrs. R. Butler, 26 Netherdale Avenue, Clarkston ...	10	12	0
North-West				Mr. Ch. Silverstone, 7 Merrylee Crescent, Giffnock ...	8	3	0
Mr. M. Frazer, 31 Mapeshury Court ...	4	10	0	Mrs. P. Levine, 19 Woodlands Drive, C.4 ...	5	15	0
Mrs. J. M. Lowrie, 598 Finchley Road ...	2	12	0	Mrs. T. Callander, 92 Overdale Street, S.2 ...	5	0	0
Mrs. Lewis, 30 Avenue Close ...	2	7	0	Mrs. L. Bloch, 48 Comely Place, Falkirk ...	4	0	0
Mrs. M. Toubkin, 18 Riverside Drive ...	2	5	0	Mr. J. L. Werner, 4 Hexham Gardens, S.1 ...	3	10	6
Mr. W. Esenberg, 11 Forres Gardens ...	2	2	0	Mrs. Mail, 1056 Aikenhead Road, S.4 ...	3	3	0
Mr. S. Adamson, 18 Helenstee Avenue ...	2	2	0	Mrs. M. Lechovitch, 205 Claythorn St., S.5 ...	2	15	4
Mr. & Mrs. W. Catzell, 7 Minister Road ...	2	2	0	Mr. B. D. Cowen, 198 Nithsdale Road, S.1 ...	2	12	0
Mrs. N. Caplan, 57 Gresham Gardens ...	2	0	0	Mr. E. Jacobs, "Rominar," Erskine Road, Whitecraigs ...	2	12	0
Mrs. Baruch, 24 South Lodge ...	2	0	0	Mr. J. Mellick, M.A., LL.B., 160 Hope Street, C.1 ...	2	12	0
South-West				Mr. F. Nettler, 69 Buchanan Street, C.1 ...	2	12	0
Mrs. B. Rappaport, 2 Cynet House ...	4	0	0	Mrs. M. Symons, 18 Carleton Drive, Giffnock ...	2	12	0
Mr. I. Weisberg, Sloane Avenue Mans. ...	3	10	0	Dr. L. Naftalin, 43 Victoria Cres. Rd., W.2 ...	2	12	0
Mrs. F. Marshall, 4 Broadlands Avenue ...	3	3	0				
Mrs. B. Mills, 33 Aldrington Road ...	3	0	6				
Mr. B. Spiggle, 20 Ryecroft Road ...	3	0	0				
Mr. & Mrs. W. Adler, 1 Redesdale Street	2	5	6				

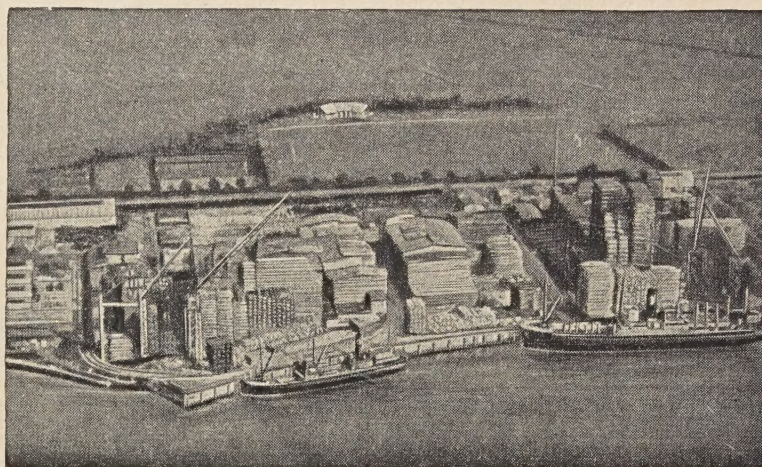
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